

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1969

Contents

Staff	2
Introduction	3
Description	5
Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	
General Statistics	6
Population Changes	8
Births	10
Deaths	12
Vital Statistics	16
Causes of Death	18
Section B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area	20
Section C. Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases	
Infectious Diseases	21
Tuberculosis	23
Section D. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	25
Section E. Housing	28
Section F. Inspection and Supervision of Food	30
Factories Act	33

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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1969.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss a subject which is in the minds of all concerned with the relationship between man and the environment at any time, and particularly in European Conservation Year.

Environmental Pollution

Man's ability to manipulate the environment increases in geometrical progression, but his ability to foresee the consequences of his acts does not. As the destructive possibilities of these acts increases, so does the likelihood of some irreversible and fatal consequence.

Nitrates and Phosphates

The concentrations of nitrates and phosphates in sewage effluents, in rivers, and in lakes, is steadily increasing. Nitrates come from fertilisers washed off fields and from human and animal wastes, phosphates from detergents. Increased use of chemical fertilisers which tend to inhibit or destroy biological nitrogen fixation in the soil, development of intensive husbandry and abandonment of straw bedding which increases the difficulty of handling animal wastes, increase in population, and increased use of detergents, have all contributed. Eutrophication, or the excess of these nutrients in water, leads to an increase in algae and weed, and the water becomes discoloured and even foul smelling and foul tasting and more difficult to treat for drinking purposes. The increased vegetable matter demands more oxygen and finally when there is no more oxygen all fish life is destroyed. Lakes Erie and Ontario are green and glutinous with algae and virtually dead, Lough Neagh is on the threshold of extinction, Lake Geneva is in irreversible decline. On the Wye the amount of water crowfoot increases year by year and there have been complaints of discolouration by algae of drinking water obtained from the Wye. In the Lincolnshire wolds the concentration of nitrate in drinking water obtained from boreholes is between 2.5 and 9.0 parts per million. Babies whose milk is made up with water containing 15 to 20 parts per million are liable to develop methaemoglobinaemia, a condition in which the blood is unable to pick up oxygen. Levels of 5.6 to 8.7 parts per million have been found in drinking water in South Herefordshire at a time when an emergency supply from a stream was in use.

The increase in chemical fertilisers is due to the need to produce more food to feed more people. The objective should be to try to stabilise or to reduce the population. As regards nitrates and phosphates from human and animal wastes and detergents, there is an urgent need for the introduction of the third stage of sewage purification, removal of nitrates and phosphates, as already practised in Sweden, but not in Britain, where only two stage treatment is used.

Chlorinated hydrocarbons

The use of these substances DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, and heptachlor, has enormously increased in the last 25 years. DDT has been found in peregrine falcons in the Arctic and in penguins in the Antarctic, and it is estimated that one to one and a half million tons of DDT have been used altogether. These substances are persistent, cumulative, and fat soluble, and are stored in body tissues. They pass along the food chain, contaminating every link, and finish in the body of the final predator. As a result the peregrine falcon is extinct in the United States, apart from Alaska, and is reduced to perhaps 70 pairs in Britain, the golden eagle is reduced to perhaps 200 pairs, and the sparrowhawk is very seriously reduced. The exact mechanism of the reduction is not known, although the circumstantial evidence of the coincidence between these substances and the reduction is overwhelming, but they are found to cause death from poisoning in larger doses and infertility in smaller doses.

Over a major part of the United States all birds are extinct except on reserves and wild life refuges. Fish also are highly sensitive, some trout being killed by as little as 1 part per million. A rainstorm washed enough DDT into the Colorado River to destroy all fish life for 200 miles. 28,000 lbs of salmon from Lake Michigan were condemned for containing twice as much DDT as that considered fit for human consumption. Sweden has closed part of the Baltic to fishing on account of the amount of DDT in fish. Suspicion is increasing that mammal carnivores, for example the badger, are also affected, and this in turn suggests that the immunity of man, who is also at the end of the food chain, may be apparent rather than real. In this connection it is worth noting that the average American contains more DDT than that considered fit in meat for human consumption, and that many babies are now taking in their milk twice as much DDT as that considered fit.

The chlorinated hydrocarbons have been banned in Sweden, but they have not been banned in Britain. This is another case in which Britain should follow the Swedish example.

Polychlorinated biphenyls

At the time of the deaths recently of many thousands of sea birds, particularly around the Irish Sea but also elsewhere around the coast, it was thought that this was due to these substances, which were found in large concentration in the dead birds, but there was some doubt because some healthy birds had a much higher concentration than some of the dead birds. Investigation has confirmed that it was these substances that were responsible, and that the lack of correlation between the degree of concentration and the death or otherwise of individual birds was due to the fact that some of the polychlorinated biphenyls are more poisonous than others. It has recently been announced that half the guillemots (50,000 birds) and a quarter of the razorbills (14,000 birds), which breed around the Irish Sea, have disappeared.

Control is going to be extremely difficult but it must be undertaken. Polychlorinated biphenyls have an enormous number of industrial uses and occur in many different forms. They occur in waterproofing, as plasticisers, in printing inks and adhesives, as coatings in insulation, and as liquids in hydraulics. They reach the environment by an enormous number of different routes and seldom in large quantities from any single source.

Chlorophenoxyacetic acids

These substances, 2,4, D and 2,4,5, T are used widely as herbicides or weedkillers and in higher concentrations are used widely in Vietnam as defoliants to destroy cover and food crops. It has now been discovered that rats and mice given 2,4,5,T in concentrations similar to those to which the Vietnamese population have been exposed, have produced virtually 100% of abnormal young.

In this connection it is significant that there have been reports from Vietnam of deformed babies and animal abortions following spraying operations. It is now suggested, partly from investigation following an incident in the United States in which millions of chickens died after eating feed which had been sprayed with 2,4,5,T, that the responsible agent is not 2,4,5,T itself but an impurity, 2,3,6,7, tetrachlorodibenzodioxin, or dioxin.

If dioxin is responsible, the seriousness of the matter is threefold. It must be one of the most powerful teratogenic agents ever known (because it acts in such microscopic doses), it may be extremely persistent (as opposed to 2,4,5,T which is rapidly decomposable in soil), and finally it may occur also in the trichlorophenols and pentachlorophenol, widely used in industry in paper pulp manufacture, paper and paper coatings, paints, varnishes, and lacquers, adhesives, pasteurisers, brewery vats, and shampoos.

Woods and Hedges

This is alteration and destruction of the environment, rather than pollution. There are two aspects.

If all woodland owners replace broadleaved trees by conifers on the same pattern as the Forestry Commission, only 8% of Britain's woodland will be broadleaved by about 2020, as against 64% at present.

20 years ago there were 600,000 miles of hedges. At present about 10,000 miles of hedges are being removed each year. If the rate is maintained the last hedge will vanish by about 2040.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

Ledbury Rural District

The Lowlands

These are floored mainly by red marls, giving a heavy and close textured loamy soil. They consist of an undulating river-fretted lowland ranging in elevation from 200 to 400 feet and are set within a discontinuous frame of hills. Over much of the region the red marls are masked by extensive spreads of glacial drift ranging in character from comparatively heavy clay to lighter sands and gravels.

The Malvern Foothills and the Woolhope Dome

These have a generally subdued relief. They represent upfolds of older rock protruding through the red marls of the lowlands. The rocks of which they are composed consist of alternate beds of limestone and shale, which give rise to a complex scarp and vale topography.

The Frome Valley

Within the District the Frome is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood, and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

Section AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaLedbury R.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ledbury</u> 1968	<u>Ledbury</u> 1969	<u>E & W</u> 1969
Area in acres	50,366	50,366	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,740	11,700	48826800
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	3,818	3,825	
Rateable value	£341,415	£347,427	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,423	£1,448	
Live births			
Number	168	177	797,542
Rate per 1000 population	14.3	15.1	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.5	11.3	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	4	2	10662
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	23.3	11.2	13.2
Total live and still births	172	179	808204
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	0	2	14397
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	0.0	11.3	18.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	0.0	12.6	17.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	25.4
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	0.0	5.6	12.0
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	0.0	0.0	10.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	23.3	11.2	23.4
Maternal mortality (including abortions)			
Number of deaths	0	0	155
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.19
Deaths			
Number	129	163	579463
Rate per 1000 population	11.0	13.9	11.9

South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1968	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1969	<u>E & W</u> 1969
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	37,620	37,560	48826800
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,445	12,506	
Rateable Value	£1,022,689	£1,031,712	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,261	£4,299	
Live births			
Number	532	556	797542
Rate per 1000 population	14.1	14.8	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.1	8.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	12	8	10662
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	22.1	14.2	13.2
Total live and still births	544	564	808204
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	6	9	14397
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	11.3	16.2	18.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	10.1	15.7	17.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	26.3	21.3	25.4
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	5.6	10.8	12.0
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	3.8	7.2	10.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	25.7	21.3	23.4
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	155
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	0.00	0.00	0.19
Deaths			
Number	441	469	579463
Rate per 1000 population	11.7	12.5	11.9

Ledbury R.D.Population Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	12650							
1950	12480	170		223	158	65	235	
1951	12371	109		222	161	61	170	
1952	12360	11		209	159	50	61	
1953	12401		41	196	145	51	10	
1954	12470		69	177	148	29		40
1955	12440	30		208	150	58	88	
1956	12390	50		198	151	47	97	
1957	12380	10		175	142	33	43	
1958	12370	10		181	146	35	45	
1959	12320	50		167	160	7	57	
1960	12300	20		180	157	23	43	
1961	11530	770		172	148	24	794	
1962	11550		20	180	154	26	6	
1963	11560		10	190	160	30	20	
1964	11650		90	216	153	63		27
1965	11680		30	185	146	39	9	
1966	11690		10	166	123	43	33	
1967	11720		30	182	118	64	34	
1968	11740		20	168	129	39	19	
1969	11700	40		177	163	14	54	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>			<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.		Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	330	33.0	1956	195.6	1520	152.0	436	43.6	766	76.6
1960-69	620	62.0	1816	181.6	1451	145.1	365	36.5	985	98.5
1950-69	950	47.5	3772	188.6	2971	148.6	801	40.1	1751	87.6

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 330, from 12,650 to 12,320, as a result of an excess of 436 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 766. During the period 1960-69 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 620, from 12,320 to 11,700, as a result of an excess of 365 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 985. During the period 1950-69 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 950, from 12,650 to 11,700, as a result of an excess of 801 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1751. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every one of the twenty years but in spite of this the population has fallen in eleven out of the twenty, as a result of a net emigration in every year except two. This is a disastrous rate of emigration. It is not births which are lacking. Births are more than adequate to maintain the population, and an increase in the number of births will only result in an increase in the volume of emigration. The fault is the inability of the District to retain its population; and as can be seen from the figures taking the two ten year periods with one another, the volume of emigration is increasing.

South HerefordshirePopulation Changes

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	38379							
1950	38281	98		639	472	167	265	
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	
1969	37560	60		556	469	87	147	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ledbury R.D.Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	83	74	157
Illegitimate	13	7	20
Total	96	81	177

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate			
Total	1	1	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2		2
Illegitimate			
Total	2		2

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	259	250	509
Illegitimate	31	16	47
Total	290	266	556

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate			
Total	5	3	9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	4	5	9

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate			
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Cause of Death

[illegible]

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	A g e s												75 and over			
				Y e a r s															
				1- M	5- M	15- M	25- M	35- M	45- M	55- M	65- M								
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1																		
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1										1								
Meningococcal infection	1	1																	
Syphilis and its sequelae	1																	1	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2											1							
Malignant neoplasm buccal cavity	2	1										1						1	1
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	3											2						1	
Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	2						1								1	2		2
Malignant neoplasm intestine	9	5							1		1	2				2	1	4	3
Malignant neoplasm larynx	1																	1	
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	16	3								2		3				7	1	4	2
Malignant neoplasm breast	14										1		2			6			5
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	4											1						3	
Leukaemia	1	1																	
Other malignant neoplasms	12	11							2	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	3		1
Diabetes mellitus	1	2																	
Other endocrine diseases	1												1						
Anaemias	1	1																	1
Mental disorders	2																	1	2

Ledbury R.D.Vital Statistics

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	223	17.9	15.9	5	21.9	22.6		3	13.5	29.6		0	0.00	0.86		158	12.7	11.6	
1951	222	17.9	15.5	4	17.7	23.0		11	49.5	29.7		0	0.00	0.75		161	13.0	12.5	
1952	209	16.9	15.3	9	41.3	22.7		2	9.6	27.6		0	0.00	0.67		159	12.9	11.3	
1953	196	15.8	15.5	1	5.1	22.4		0	0.0	26.8		0	0.00	0.71		145	11.7	11.4	
1954	177	14.2	15.2	5	27.5	23.5		8	45.2	25.4		0	0.00	0.65		148	11.9	11.3	
1955	208	16.7	15.0	4	18.9	23.2		3	14.4	24.9		0	0.00	0.60		150	12.1	11.7	
1956	198	16.0	15.7	5	24.6	22.9		7	35.4	23.7		0	0.00	0.52		151	12.2	11.7	
1957	175	14.1	16.1	7	38.5	22.5		6	34.3	23.1		0	0.00	0.45		142	11.5	11.5	
1958	181	14.6	16.4	4	21.6	21.5		5	27.6	22.5		0	0.00	0.43		146	11.8	11.7	
1959	167	13.6	16.5	4	23.4	20.8		4	24.0	22.2		0	0.00	0.38		160	13.0	11.6	
1960	180	14.6	17.2	3	16.4	19.8		3	16.7	21.8		0	0.00	0.39		157	12.8	11.5	
1961	172	14.9	17.6	4	22.7	19.0		3	17.4	21.4		0	0.00	0.34		148	12.8	11.9	
1962	180	15.6	18.0	4	21.7	18.1		5	27.8	21.7		0	0.00	0.35		154	13.3	11.9	
1963	190	16.4	18.2	2	10.4	17.2		13	68.4	21.1		0	0.00	0.28		160	13.8	12.2	
1964	216	18.5	18.5	4	18.2	16.3		7	32.4	19.9		0	0.00	0.26		153	13.1	11.3	
1965	185	15.8	18.1	5	26.3	15.8		3	16.2	19.0		0	0.00	0.25		146	12.5	11.5	
1966	166	14.2	17.7	3	17.8	15.3		5	30.1	19.0		0	0.00	0.26		123	10.5	11.7	
1967	182	15.5	17.2	3	16.2	14.8		2	11.0	18.3		0	0.00	0.21		118	10.1	11.2	
1968	168	14.3	16.9	4	23.3	14.3		0	0.0	18.3		0	0.00	0.24		129	11.0	11.9	
1969	177	15.1	16.3	2	11.2	13.2		2	11.3	18.1		0	0.00	0.19		163	13.9	11.9	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950-59	1956	15.8	15.7	48	24.1	22.5		49	25.4	25.6		0	0.00	0.60		1520	12.3	11.6	
1960-69	1816	15.5	17.6	34	18.4	16.4		43	23.1	19.9		0	0.00	0.28		1451	12.4	11.7	
1950-69	3772	15.6	16.6	82	21.2	19.4		92	24.2	22.7		0	0.00	0.44		2971	12.3	11.7	

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1969 being 1.12.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but it is creditable that not one maternal death occurred during the period as a whole.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1969 being 0.84.

South HerefordshireVital Statistics

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6		13	20.3	29.6		0	0.00	0.86		472	12.3	11.6	
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0		26	38.3	29.7		1	1.44	0.75		502	13.2	12.5	
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7		13	19.9	27.6		0	0.00	0.67		444	11.8	11.3	
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4		7	11.0	26.8		1	1.55	0.71		461	12.2	11.4	
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5		22	38.3	25.4		0	0.00	0.65		444	11.7	11.3	
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2		13	22.4	24.9		0	0.00	0.60		482	12.7	11.7	
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9		15	25.0	23.7		0	0.00	0.52		458	12.1	11.7	
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5		12	21.1	23.1		0	0.00	0.45		458	12.1	11.5	
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5		14	23.9	22.5		0	0.00	0.43		456	12.1	11.7	
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8		15	26.6	22.2		0	0.00	0.38		436	11.5	11.6	
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8		6	9.9	21.8		0	0.00	0.39		464	12.3	11.5	
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0		12	20.9	21.4		0	0.00	0.34		483	13.3	11.9	
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1		16	26.3	21.7		0	0.00	0.35		439	12.0	11.9	
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2		28	45.5	21.1		0	0.00	0.28		460	12.6	12.2	
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3		17	27.6	19.9		0	0.00	0.26		438	11.8	11.3	
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8		15	25.6	19.0		0	0.00	0.25		416	11.2	11.5	
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3		9	15.4	19.0		0	0.00	0.26		436	11.7	11.7	
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8		5	8.7	18.3		0	0.00	0.21		394	10.5	11.2	
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3		6	11.3	18.3		0	0.00	0.24		441	11.7	11.9	
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2		9	16.2	18.1		0	0.00	0.19		469	12.5	11.9	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>				<u>Infant Deaths</u>				<u>Maternal Deaths</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5		150	24.7	25.6		2	0.30	0.60		4613	12.2	11.6	
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4		123	20.7	19.9		0	0.00	0.28		4440	12.0	11.7	
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4		273	22.7	22.7		2	0.15	0.44		9053	12.1	11.7	

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1969 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was the same.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1969 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Ledbury R.D.Causes of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
Ledbury	E&W			Ledbury	E&W		Ledbury	E&W		Ledbury	E&W		Ledbury	E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	1	0.08	0.28	23	1.84	1.67	32	2.56	1.48	18	1.44	1.25	25	2.00	2.21
1951	3	0.24	0.30	17	1.37	1.66	25	2.02	1.56	18	1.46	1.33	19	1.54	2.34
1952	3	0.24	0.32	23	1.86	1.67	15	1.21	1.58	18	1.46	1.40	31	2.51	2.00
1953	3	0.24	0.34	21	1.69	1.65	24	1.94	1.54	19	1.53	1.42	22	1.77	1.93
1954	0	0.00	0.37	19	1.52	1.67	27	2.17	1.63	17	1.36	1.53	15	1.20	1.87
1955	3	0.24	0.39	18	1.45	1.67	27	2.17	1.67	20	1.61	1.61	22	1.77	1.88
1956	2	0.16	0.41	18	1.45	1.67	29	2.34	1.67	6	0.48	1.70	19	1.53	1.82
1957	3	0.24	0.42	18	1.45	1.67	24	1.94	1.64	12	0.97	1.72	21	1.70	1.70
1958	7	0.57	0.44	11	0.89	1.68	19	1.54	1.69	22	1.78	1.86	19	1.54	1.72
1959	1	0.08	0.46	29	2.35	1.68	23	1.87	1.66	15	1.22	1.87	20	1.62	1.58
1960	6	0.49	0.48	28	2.28	1.68	24	1.95	1.67	24	1.95	2.01	16	1.30	1.55
1961	5	0.43	0.49	18	1.56	1.67	21	1.82	1.67	22	1.91	2.07	18	1.56	1.57
1962	3	0.26	0.51	21	1.82	1.67	25	2.16	1.68	24	2.08	2.19	11	0.95	1.50
1963	5	0.43	0.52	26	2.25	1.66	26	2.25	1.71	20	1.73	2.29	13	1.12	1.47
1964	4	0.34	0.54	15	1.29	1.67	23	1.97	1.56	29	2.49	2.24	9	0.77	1.25
1965	9	0.77	0.55	14	1.20	1.67	25	2.14	1.64	37	3.17	2.38	10	0.86	1.23
1966	4	0.34	0.56	14	1.20	1.69	24	2.05	1.64	24	2.05	2.39	10	0.86	1.23
1967	8	0.68	0.58	18	1.54	1.70	20	1.71	1.59	23	1.96	2.67	13	1.11	0.82
1968	9	0.77	0.59	18	1.53	1.72	22	1.87	1.65	27	2.30	2.85	8	0.68	0.82
1969	8	0.68	0.61	21	1.79	1.74	20	1.71	1.63	44	3.76	2.86	12	1.03	0.78

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
Ledbury		E&W		Ledbury		E&W	Ledbury		E&W	Ledbury		E&W	Ledbury		E&W
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	26	0.21	0.37	197	1.59	1.67	245	1.98	1.61	165	1.33	1.57	213	1.72	1.91
1960-69	61	0.52	0.54	193	1.65	1.69	230	1.96	1.64	274	2.34	2.40	120	1.02	1.22
1950-69	87	0.36	0.46	390	1.62	1.68	475	1.97	1.63	439	1.84	1.98	333	1.37	1.56

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.0% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1969, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67		73	1.91	1.48		39	1.02	1.25		104	2.72	2.21	
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66		62	1.63	1.56		51	1.34	1.33		84	2.21	2.34	
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67		55	1.46	1.58		38	1.01	1.40		100	2.65	2.00	
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65		56	1.48	1.54		53	1.40	1.42		106	2.80	1.93	
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67		65	1.71	1.63		48	1.26	1.53		87	2.29	1.87	
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67		74	1.95	1.67		52	1.37	1.61		76	2.00	1.88	
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67		68	1.80	1.67		35	0.93	1.70		89	2.35	1.82	
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67		56	1.48	1.64		49	1.30	1.72		92	2.44	1.70	
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68		71	1.88	1.69		63	1.67	1.86		71	1.88	1.72	
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68		65	1.72	1.66		49	1.30	1.87		67	1.77	1.58	
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68		75	1.98	1.67		60	1.59	2.01		65	1.72	1.55	
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67		68	1.87	1.67		57	1.57	2.07		78	2.15	1.57	
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67		62	1.69	1.68		62	1.69	2.19		60	1.64	1.50	
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66		69	1.88	1.71		61	1.67	2.29		65	1.78	1.47	
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67		65	1.76	1.56		79	2.13	2.24		55	1.49	1.25	
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67		64	1.72	1.64		78	2.09	2.38		49	1.31	1.23	
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69		74	1.98	1.64		82	2.19	2.39		65	1.74	1.23	
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70		68	1.81	1.59		90	2.39	2.67		44	1.17	0.82	
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72		70	1.86	1.65		76	2.02	2.85		42	1.12	0.82	
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74		72	1.92	1.63		112	2.98	2.86		48	1.28	0.78	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67		645	1.70	1.61		477	1.26	1.57		876	2.31	1.91	
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69		687	1.85	1.64		757	2.03	2.40		571	1.54	1.22	
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68		1332	1.77	1.63		1234	1.65	1.98		1447	1.93	1.56	

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.0% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1969, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter death rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 31. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

PART IVGeneral Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical,
and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	646
Milk	160
Ice Cream	115
Faeces	203
	<u>1124</u>

Section CInfectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesLedbury R.D.Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Under 5 years	-	1
1-	-	-	-	-	5-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	15-	-	-
3-	2	-	-	-	45-	-	-
4-	-	-	-	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	2	-	-	1	Age unknown	-	-
10-	1	1	-	-	Total	-	1
15-	-	1	-	-			
25 and over	-	-	-	-			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-			
Total	5	2	-	1			

	Infective Jaundice		T u b e r c u l o s i s						Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
			Respiratory		Meninges and CNS		Other			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesSouth HerefordshireInfectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	1	-	-	-	Under 5 years	-	1
1-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5-	1	1
2-	-	1	-	2	-	-	15-	1	1
3-	2	-	-	-	-	-	45-	-	1
4-	-	-	1	1	-	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	4	2	7	8	-	1	Age unknown	-	-
10-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Total	2	4
15-	-	2	-	1	-	-			
25 and over	-	1	2	5	1	-			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	7	9	14	19	1	1			

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	1	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-	-	-	2-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9-	-	-	5-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-year	-	1	10-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	6	1	15-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-	-	4	20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	25-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	35-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	55-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	65-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	Total	6	6	3	2	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-									
Age unknown	-	-									
Total	6	7									

Cases of fatal tuberculosis
not notified before death

M	F
-	-

Ledbury R.D.Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>								
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				
1950	6	4	10	2		2	12	3	3	6	1		1	7	
1951	11	6	17		3	3	20		1	1		1	1	2	
1952	7	5	12	3		3	15	3		3				3	
1953	7	5	12				12	3	1	4				4	
1954	3	5	8		2	2	10								
1955	4	1	5		1	1	6								
1956	6	3	9	1	1	2	11	2		2		1	1	3	
1957	4	2	6	1		1	7	1		1				1	
1958	3		3				3	1	1	2	1		1	3	
1959	5	2	7				7	2	1	3				3	
1960	1	1	2		1	1	3								
1961	2	3	5		2	2	7								
1962	1	3	4				4	1		1				1	
1963	1		1				1								
1964	3		3	1	1	2	5	3		3				3	
1965	2	1	3		1	1	4	1		1	1		1	2	
1966	1	1	2				2								
1967	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	2				2	
1968	1		1	1		1	2	1		1				1	
1969	1		1				1		1	1				1	

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Deaths</u>								
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				Total	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				Total
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male		Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total			
														male	male	
1950-59	5.6	3.3	8.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	10.3	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.6		
1960-69	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1		0.1	1.0		
1950-69	3.5	2.2	5.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	6.9	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.8		

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 and 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

As far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	Notifications						Total	Deaths						Total
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary				Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	male			male				male			male			
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2
1969	3	2	5				5		1	1				1

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Deaths</u>										
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>			<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9				
1960-69	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1				
1950-69	9.5	6.0	15.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5				

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity with the exception of the supply to parishes relying on well and spring supplies, where a low rainfall resulted in wells drying up. In a number of cases the services of the Fire Brigade were called upon to deliver water in bulk, by tanker.

Advice on water treatment and on remedial measures to be taken has been given by the Staff of the Public Health Department on many occasions, and follow-up samples have been taken to indicate the effectiveness, or otherwise, of such treatment and such measures.

2574 dwelling houses (7900 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, as follows:

Ashperton	19	Mathon	25
Bosbury	52	Much Marcle	55
Canon Frome	3	Munsley	4
Castle Frome	11	Pixley	3
Coddington	20	Putley	4
Colwall	670	Tarrington	11
Eastnor	49	Wellington Heath	110
Ledbury Rural	68	Woolhope	22
Ledbury Urban	1440	Yarkhill	1
Little Marcle	7	Total	<u>2574</u>

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The extension to Ledbury Sewage Disposal Works has still not been agreed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. As the extension will include capacity to deal with sewage pumped from Wellington Heath the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for that parish is also held in abeyance.

In some parishes where there is closely knit development there are occasional problems from septic tank discharges, particularly where the area is steeply contoured and the subsoil heavy. This applies especially in the parish of Wellington Heath.

The Council have decided to provide sewerage and sewage disposal schemes, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, for the parishes of Tarrington and Woolhope and they have decided to provide sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for the parishes of Ashperton and Much Marcle at the earliest opportunity.

Rivers and Streams

All small sewage disposal works within the control of the Council are subject to routine regular inspection and sampling to check the standard of the effluent.

Elsewhere where conditions make it necessary property owners are required to take steps to prevent river courses becoming polluted by sewage effluent.

Public Cleansing

A weekly collection of domestic refuse is in operation in Ledbury Urban area. A fortnightly collection is in operation in the rural area, with the exception of Colwall, where the collection is weekly. Disposal of domestic refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's refuse tip in Jubilee Meadows, Ledbury.

Trade refuse is collected on payment of a special charge

During the year the Council have had under active consideration the question of alternative means of disposal of refuse, particularly in view of the difficulties experienced with tipping at Jubilee Meadows and of the life expectancy of that tip, and a Planning Application was made for the use of Gurney's Quarry, Worcester Road, Ledbury, which would have been an ideal site for tipping. Planning permission was however refused as a result of the objections of a few local residents who enlisted some outside supporters, including the Nature Conservancy, whose opposition was based on the geological interest of the quarry. In view of this opposition, and of difficulties in obtaining expert advice to counter the views of the Nature Conservancy, a subsequent Planning Appeal was withdrawn.

Enquiries are now proceeding with a view to installing a Pulverisation and/or Incineration plant, but it appears that the opposition of a small minority of ratepayers, together with non ratepayers, having achieved its object, will result in all ratepayers having to pay vastly more for refuse disposal. The annual total of loan charges and running costs for the different methods of refuse disposal are:

Controlled tipping in Gurney's Quarry	£1,800	1d. rate
Composting	£10,500	7d. rate
Pulverisation	£10,500	7d. rate
Incineration	£23,000	1/4d. rate

The Council do not operate a public cesspool emptying service, and cesspools within the District are emptied by arrangement with contractors, about whose methods of disposal there is some doubt. It is certain that with the increasing number of small sewage disposal works and the installation of mains water in many parts of the District where mains drainage is not available, the Council will have to consider the question of providing a public cesspool emptying service.

The Sewage Disposal Works extension at Ledbury will incorporate a form of sludge digestion which will also be capable of treating waste from septic tanks, etc.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Building Regulations	654	Miscellaneous	534
Caravans	25	Miscellaneous Minor Capital	
Common Lodging Houses	1	Works	232
Control of Pests	17	Nuisances	72
Dairies	7	Offensive Smells	19
Drainage	111	Offices, Shops and Railway	
Drain Tests	144	Premises	1
Factories with mechanical		Petroleum Stores	57
power	5	Public Conveniences	24
Factories without mechanical		Public Mortuaries	8
power	3	Refuse Collection and	
Filthy and Verminous Premises	1	Disposal	201
Food Hygiene & Food Premises	73	Sanitary Conveniences	12
Highways	1	Sewage Disposal Works	189
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	10	Sewerage Schemes	347
Housing	958	Sewers	60
Housing Schemes	204	Slaughterhouses	368
Housing Surveys	970	Stalls	3
Ice Cream Registered Premises	12	Swimming Baths and Pools	61
Improvement Grants	200	Town and Country Planning	65
Interviews in Office	820	Unsound Food	19
Licensed Victuallers Premises	1	Water Supply	175
		Total	6664

Shops and Offices

Shortage of staff prevented any great number of inspections being carried out and no formal action was taken.

Camping Sites

Two sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No licences in respect of sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 130.

Smoke Abatement

No action of any kind was necessary during the year with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in the area.

Public Swimming Baths

Ledbury Swimming Pool consists of an uncovered pool, approximately 23 metres x 8 metres; the shallow end having a depth of 3 feet and the deep end a depth of 6 feet.

The water is continuously filtered through a rapid pressure sand filter and is chlorinated and areated before being circulated back into the pool.

The pH value is also controlled by automatic dosing with an alkaline solution, the value being kept between 7.3 and 7.5 and the residual chlorine content closely controlled within a range of 0.2 to 0.5 part per million.

The pool is filled from the Herefordshire Water Board's mains and the water is not changed during the season, although evaporation and other wastage does mean that the water is replaced approximately once a month.

Five bacteriological examinations, all of which were satisfactory, were made during the season.

The swimming pool, although hygienic, is rather spartan, and whenever the weather is fine, the pool becomes overcrowded and further admissions have to be refused. The Council have decided to build a larger pool, but difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the support of the West Midlands Sports Council, which considers on the basis of abstruse and abstract calculations that the proposed pool need not be as large as the Council suggest. The existing swimming pool, which as already mentioned is inadequate in fine weather, is 23 metres x 8 metres (184 sq. metres) and the proposed pool is 25 metres x 13 metres (325 sq. metres). The West Midlands Sports Council thinks that a pool 25 metres x 9 metres (225 sq. metres) or rather a pool 20 metres x 9 metres (180 sq. metres) would be adequate.

Section E Housing

New Houses

Number of houses completed during the year
 (a) by private enterprise = 29
 (b) by the local authority = 8

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year
 (a) by private enterprise = 46
 (b) by the local authority = 6

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year = Nil
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein = Nil
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein = Nil
 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year = Nil
 (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year = Nil
 (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding = Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

HOUSES	Not in or	As a result of	No. of houses	=	9
DEMOL-	adjoining	formal or informal	No. of separate		
ISHED	Clearance	procedure under	dwellings contained		
During	Areas	Section 16 or	therein	=	9
Year		Section 17(1)			
		<u>Housing Act 1957</u>			
		Local Authority owned	No. of houses	=	5
		houses certified	No. of separate		
		unfit by the Medical	dwellings contained		
		Officer of Health	therein	=	5

Number	From houses to be demolished in or		
of	adjoining clearance areas	=	Nil
Persons	From houses to be demolished not in		
Displaced	or adjoining clearance areas	=	4
during	From houses to be closed	=	Nil
Year	From parts of buildings to be closed	=	Nil

Number of	From houses to be demolished in or		
Families	adjoining clearance areas	=	Nil
Displaced	From houses to be demolished not in		
during	or adjoining clearance areas	=	1
Year	From houses to be closed	=	Nil
	From parts of buildings to be closed	=	Nil

UNFIT Houses	After informal action by local authority	by owner = Nil
Made Fit	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a) by owner = 5 (b) by local authority = Nil

UNFIT HOUSES in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)	Retained for	Under Section	No. of houses	= Nil
	Temporary	48		
	Accommodation			
		Under Section 17(2)	No. of houses = 3 No of separate dwellings contained therein = 3	
		Under Section 46	No. of houses = Nil	

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Bakers	...	3
Butchers	...	8
Cafes	...	12
Canteens	...	2
Confectioners	...	6
Fishmongers, Fruiterers, and Greengrocers	...	7
Grocers	...	43
Licensed Premises	...	38
Liquid Food Manufacturers	...	2
		<u>121</u>

The number of food premises by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Bakers	...	2
Fish Fryers	...	2
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Manufacturers	...	1
Jam Manufacturers	...	1
Liquid Food Manufacturers	...	2
Meat Products Manufacturers	...	8
		<u>16</u>
Dairies		1

The number of inspections of registered food premises

92 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned food which is surrendered or seized is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Council's refuse tip.

Condemned meat from the Slaughterhouse is sent to approved premises for sterilisation and processing.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

3 cwt- 14 lbs of canned apricots, 52 lbs of frozen chicken, 51 lbs of bacon, 35 lbs of canned fruit cocktail, 30 lbs of beef, 18 lbs of canned pineapple, 16 lbs of dried vegetables, 16 lbs of pressed cod roe and 8 lbs of haddock fillets were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc) Regulations 1959-63

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	3
Butchers	8
Cafes	12
Canteens	2
Confectioners	6
Fishmongers, Fruiterers, and Greengrocers	7
Grocers	43
Licensed Premises	38
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
	<hr/> 121 <hr/>

All 121 premises are fitted to comply with regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except 6 fishmongers, fruiterers, and greengrocers and all 115 premises to which this regulation applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspections of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	723	306	4950	1906	7885
Number inspected	723	306	4950	1906	7885
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	11	53	4	71
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	126	2	1180	274	1582
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	17.5	4.3	23.8	14.4	21.0
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	49	49
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	2.6	0.6
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	2
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS made for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	5	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	50	8	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

No defects were found.

